# OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

What the State Legislature Proposes To Do About Them.

Text of the General Act for Their Regulation and Conduct.

Stringent Provisions as to Liability of Trustees and the Investments Made by the Banks.

How Frauds Are To Be Prewented and Depositors Protected Against Loss.

The Bill the Poor Man's Friend and the Honest Rich Man's Safety.

The question as to what legislation should be adopted with a view of correcting abuses that already exist and of abuses that may yet crop out in the savings bank system, as it now stands in this State, is destined to be one of exceeding importance during the present session of the Legislature. The villanies which "good" savings bank officers can sometimes become guilty of, and the peculiarities of which have been laid bare by the recent fallure of several of the "lustiautions" in New York city and eisewhere; the loose way in which the business of some of the banks are carried on and the fact that there is not at present sufficient legal provision to amply pro-tect the poor who gave their

HARD EARNED EARNINGS into the hands of the trustees for safe keeping, have made a profound impression on the financial heads Senate, and efforts are now being Banks to made by the Committee on meet the general want by drawing up a general law on savings banks which will, once all, make the system what it should have always been-proof against fraud and loss to depositors. The committee have been hard at work or over two weeks and have at last decided upon a bill which they will present either next week or bers are anxious to still add some amendment which will, in their opinion, make bill not only more acceptable classes of the community concerned in the welfare of savings banks throughout the State, but render it all the more stringent and effective as a barrier against the peculating proclivities of

DISHONEST BANK OFFICERS.
It should be stated that several years ago a bill mewhat similar in its scope to the one now under consideration by the committee was presented in the Senate, and was some time after its introduction reported upon favorably by the Committee on Ranks; and-postea nihil. Why, it was smothered and allowed, even afterwards to see the light of day was known only to certain influences which were brought to bear against it and which came to the Legislature in the shape of "sound advice" from savings bank officials of experience; and I learn that one of these "experienced" individuals was no less a person than the identical Mr. Conklin, who de his absence from the Market Savings Bank a few weeks ago so unwelcome to so many friends and fellow curzens. The bill now under leration is a far more stringent one than any bill of its kind that has ever been introduced, and acts of the same nature heretofore passed, it will readily be seen that it deserves the careful study and care the Banking Committee have given and are still giving to it to make it as near perfection as The following is the bill in full:-

An Act to Consolidate the Several Acts Relating to Savings Banks, and To Provide for a Unitorm Administration of Their

Affirs.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Sensis and Assembly, do ened as follows:—
ARTICLE.

ARTICLE.

BECTION 1.—It shall be lawful for any savings bank to receive on deposit any sum or sums of money that may be offered for that purpose by any person or persons, or by any religious or charitable conjunctions or societies, and to invest the same and declare, credit and pay interest thereon, as hereinafter authorized and provided, and not otherwise.

SEC 2.—The sums so deposited shall be repaid to each de-Size. 2.—The sums so deposited shall be repaid to each depositor or his or her legal or authorized representatives when required by him, her or them, but at such times and with such interest and under such regulations as the Board of Trustees may preacribe not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which regulations shall be put and kept up in some public and conspicuous place in the from where the business of the savings bank shall be transacted, and shall be printed on the certificate or on the book issued to depositor, and shall be binding on the depositor, and shall not be altered so as to affect any deposits which shall have been made previous to such alteration, until after notice to the person making the deposits so to be affected; provided, however, that it shall be swelf for the trustees, in their discretion, to require notice

sit.
sever any deposit shall be made in any savings
rson, being an alien or minor, or a female.
(for becoming a married woman, the same

the receipt or acquittance of such allen, minor or female shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge for such deposit to the corporation.

Sec. 4.—In all actions in any Court of this State against any savings bank by a husband, to recover for moneys deposited by his wife in her own name, or as her own money, the wife may be examined and testify as a witness in like manner as if she were an unmarried woman. And in all actions against any asvings bank to recover for moneys of against any asvings bank to recover for moneys of against any asvings bank to recover for moneys of against any savings bank to recover for moneys of against any savings bank to recover for moneys of against any savings bank to recover for moneys of against any savings bank to recover for moneys of against any savings bank to recover for moneys of against a wind a saving saving savings on the paintiff and such claimants make an order amendmy the proceedings in said action by making such claimants parties defendant hereto; and the said court shall increupon proceed to hear and determine the rights and interests of the several parties to said action in and to said finds. The said funds or deposits which are the subject of the said action shall remain with such asvings bank upon the same interests as other deposits of like amount, to the credit of the action shall remain bank in accordanced to the same shall be path by such asvings bank in accordanced to control the same shall be path by such asvings bank in accordanced to control the decision of a similar nature.

ARTICLE II

etions of a similar nature.

ARTICLE II.

JRC. 5. —It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings and to invest the moneys deposited therein only as follows, 1. In the stocks or bonds or interest-bearing Treasury notes

2. In the stocks or bonds or evidences of debt bearing interest of this State. this state. the stocks or bonds of any county, city, village or this State, Issued pursuant to the authority of any hits State, but not to exceed ten per cent of the whole of their deposits shall be invested in town or village.

amount of their deposits shall be invested in 1998 bonds.

4. In the stocks or bonds of any other State in the Union that has for three years previous to such investment being made regularly paid the interest on list legal bonded debt in lawful money of the United States, but not to exceed in the aggregate ten per cent of the whole amount of their de-

manie regularly paid the interest on its legal bonded debt in lawful money of the United States, but not to exceed in the aggregate ten per cent of the whole amount of their deposits.

a. In bonds and mortgages on improved and productive real estate situate in this state and worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon; but not to exceed forty per cent of the, whole amount of deposits shall be so leaned or invested.

5. In real estate subject to the provisions of this set.

8. In real estate subject to the provisions of this set.

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The late and the property to more seen the control of the property of the seen the available fund authorized by section 8 of the condition of of such savings bank the same shall be filled from others than directors of any bank or trustees of any frust company until there shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of trustees in such savings bank; and in no savings bank hereafter to be organized shall the number of trustees who are directors of any bank or trustees of any trust company in this State exceed one-third of the whole number of auch trustees, and where they now exceed that proportion vacancies occurring shall be niled from others than such directors or trustees.

or trustees.

SEC. 14.—14 shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:—

1. A lot and banking house requisite for the transaction of its business and for an income from such portions of the same as are not required for its own use.

2. Such as shall have been mortgaged to it in good faith for

money loaned.

3. Such as shall have been purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees rendered or obtained for money loaned.

SRC. 13.—All such real estate as is described in the second and third smodyingsmost of section 5 of this act shall be sold by the corporation holding the same within five years after the same shall be vested in such corporation by purchase or otherwise; but the Superintendent of the Sanking Department may, in his discretion, upon the application of any sayings bank, extend the time within which such sale shall be effected. savings came, exercise the effected.

SEC. 16.—It shall be unlawful for any savings bank directly or indirectly to deal or trade in real estate in any other case or indirectly to deal or trade in real estate in any other case of the control of th

OF SURFLUS.

SEC. 17.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings bank to reserve and to set aside from the gross amount of gains or protist of the institution an amount not to exceed one per cent per annum on the deposits of such institution, to be held and invested as provided for in this act as a surplus fund to meet any contingency in its business, until such surplus shall be equal to fifteen per cent upon the amount of

surplus shall be equal to litten per cent of surplus and value such deposits.

SEC, IS.—in determining the per cent of surplus and value of assets held by any savings bank its interest-paying stock investments shall be estimated at their market value; its bonds and mortgages on which there are no arrears of interest for a longer period than three months shall be estimated at not exceeding their face, and its real estate not exceeding its cost and cash value.

ARTICLE IV.

its cost and cash value.

ARTICLE IV.
OF INTEREST.

SEC. 19.—All sayings banks shall make up their accounts sumi-annually, to the 1st day of January and July in each year, and all interest shall be credited or paid to the depositors on or before the 20th day of January and July respectives on or before the 20th day of January and July respectives. sitors on or before the 30th day of January and July respectively in each year.

SEC, 20.—It shall be unlawful for the trustees of any savings bank, or for any officers or agents thereof, to credit or pay any interest, except from profits actually earned.

SEC, 21.—It shall be unlawful for the trustees of any savings bank to declare or allow interest on any deposit for a longer peaked than the same has been deposited, except that deposits made not later than the 7th day of January and July in each year, at the discretion of the trustees, may have interest allowed upon them the same as though deposited on the 1st day of either of those months respectively.

SEC, 22.—No interest shall be allowed upon any deposit exceeding the sum of first shousand dollars, or upon any or all of several apposits standing in the name of any one deposition, in trust or otherwise, whose aggregate shall exceed the sum of faye thousand collars, unless the same shall have been allowed thereon.

eeing allowed thereon.

E.C. 22.—It shall be lawful for the trustees of any savings ann to discriminate in the interest allowed by them between he deposits of \$1.000 and under and the deposits of more trustees and others. than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 34.—The shall be the duty of the trustees of any savings bank, after decueing the necessary expenses and the reserve or the surplus fund, as authorized by this act, to dvide as tearly as may be practicable all the remaining profits ratably through the depositors, within the discretion conferred in the ast preceding section.

among the depositors, within the discretion conferred in the last preceding section.

ARTICLE V.

OF EMOVAL OF TRUSTES.

Src. 25.—It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, at any time on the application of two-line's of the Board of Trustees of any savings bank, for due cause set torth in said application, to suspend, under his hand and seal, any trustee from his office.

SEC. 25.—Upon issuing any such order, a copy shall be transmitted to the savings bank of which the person so suspended is a trustee, and such order shall be entered in full upon the initiate of said savings bank, and notice thereof be given to said trustee, to whom, upon application, said original order shall be delivered.

SEC. 27.—The Superintendent copy of such order to a Justice of the Suprems Cours for the Judecki Carlotte within notice by such are a species, also an objectively labeled to the process of the pr

OF THE DISSOLUTION TO SAYINGS BANK CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 28.—Whenever the trustees of any savings bank shall, by a vote of three-fourths of their number, resoire that it as expecient to discontinuous the business and operations of such savings bank, they shall transmit a copy of such resolution to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, with the names of the trustees voting upon such resolution in the affirmative or negative, the names of those present and no voting and the names of those present and no voting and the names of those absent at the time of such vote being taken. vote being taken.
SEC. 29. Upon receiving a copy of such resolution it shall
be the daty of said Superintendent himself, or one or more be the duty of said Superintendent himself, or one or more competent persons by him appointed, to examine the affairs of such savings bank, and to prepare a full and accurate statement of its condition as regards its resources and itabi-

statement of its concilion as regards its resources and habitities.

SEC. 30.—Upon the completion of such examination it shall be lawful for the Superintendent to advertise for four weeks, in one or more papers in the county where such savin, a bank is located, for proposals to assume the charge and control of such savings bank at the place where the same has been transacting business, or elsewhere in the same county; and such notice shall contain a general statement of the condition of such savings bank.

SEC. 31.—Whenever, within thirty days after the first publication of the notice authorized in the last preceding section, lifteen or more persons whom the Superintendent shall approve shall agree to assume the charge and control of such savings bank, and to continue its business in the city, town or viliage where the business of such savings bank and been transacted, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to take papers, accounts and property deserts, books, papers, belonging to such savings bank, and to wintateever and cellver the same to the persons so agreeing to assume and carry on its business; and thereupon the Superintendent shall suce to such persons his certificate, under his hand and seal of office, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the county in which such savings bank is located, and a duplicate copy shall also be filed in the Bank Department, and shall declare the persons named, therein duly incorporated as the legal successors of the last trustees of the savings bank whose assets have been so transferred.

SEC. 32.—Upon the execution of such certificate of incorporation, pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section, the persons named therein shall have, by act of law and without any other or further transfer or conveyance, full possession, right, title and ownership in and to all the real and personal estate of such savings bank, with power to hold and convey the same, subject to the uses for which such savings bank was instituted, and to the p SEC. 30.—Upon the completion of such examination it

such notice, for judgment; and at the expiration of one year from the publication of said notice all claims other than of depositors shall cease to be valid against the assets remaining in his hands, and he shall then problem a list of all the depositors of \$3\) and upwards appearing on the books of such savings bank who have not called for or received their pro-rate distribution, with the amount of their deposits respectively, and the amount

-unsafe manner, or that its income is not sufficient to pay of pensors and at least four per cent dividents per annum to depositors, together with a reserve of one-shalf per cent per annum upon deposits for surplus, he may make any order in the premises concerning the conduct of the business of such savings bank not inconsistent with the provisions of this act which he shall deem necessary to improve its condition and to protect its depositors from loss, and it shall be the duty of the savings banks receiving such order forthwith to obey the same, and if any savings bank, receiving such order, shall be the duty of the savings banks receiving such order forthwith to obey the same, and if any savings bank, received to obey the same, and if any savings bank in the manner provided in section 30, to ach savings banks in the manner provided in section 30, to ach savings banks in the manner provided in section 30, to ach savings banks of the same.

Sec. 41.—Every savings bank shall, on or before the latter of the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in writing to the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in writing to the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in withing to the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in withing to the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in withing to the Superintendent of the Sanking Department, in withing the shall have been allowed and credited to the accounts of the depositors.

SEC. 42.—Such report shall state the total amount of same

any local officer of authority, nor to any interference from any such local officer or authority in matters pertaining to their business or dealings.

SEO, 45.—Such report shall be verified by the oath of the two principal officers of the institution, and the statement of sasets shall be verified by the oath of one or more of the trustees who examined the same, pursuant to the requirements of section \$2 of this act; and any will'it isses swearing in regard to such reports or in regard to any reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be deemed perjury, and be subject to be prosecution and punishments prescribed by law for that offence.

SEO, 46.—If any savings bank shall fall to furnish to the Superintendent of the Banking Department any report of statement required by this act, at the time so required, it shall be liable, in the discretion of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, to forfier the sum of one hundred dollars per day for every day such report or statement shall be delayed or withheld, and the said Superintendent maintain an action in his name or office to recover such penalty, and when collected the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State and be applied to the expenses of the Bank Department.

affairs generally of each and every savings bank organized and doing business in this State, and he shall certify to the result of such examination upon the records of each savings bank so examined; and to this end the books, papers, records and assets of every savings bank shall at all times, during the ho are of every savings bank shall at all times, during the ho are of the same to result of the same to the same to the same to the same to the same being given.

SEC. 94.—The Superintendent of the Banking Department is hereby authorized to employ from time to time as many clerks as may be necessary to discharge the duties hereby imposed, and the salary of such clerks shall be paid to them monthly on his certificate and upon the warrant of the Compitudic out of the Treasury; and it shall be the during the sperintendent, in all a natual report to the Leightaure, to state the names of the clerks so employed and the compensation allowed to them severally.

to them monthly on hit certificate and upon an early she Comprisorier out of the Teasury; and it shall be the dury of the Superintendent, in his annual report to the Legislature, to state the names of the clerks so employed and the compensation allowed to them severally.

SEC. 50.—Each savings bank organized and doing business in this State shall pay \$5 toward detraying the expenses in curred by the Superintendent of the Banking Department if the performance of the duties imposed upon him by this act, and the residue of such expenses shall by paid by them in proportion to the amount of deposits held by them severally, and the sum thus contributed shall be paid into the treasury of the State; but when the deposits of any savings bank at less than five thousand deliars it shall be exempt fros contribution, and the expense of any special service do for or rendered to any savings bank in examining its affairs or otherwise, shall be paid by the savings bank for which such service is done, in such sum as the Superintenden of the Stanking Department shall certify to be just an resmande.

Sec. 61.—14 any savings bank shall, after due notice, rereasonable.

SEC. 51.—If any savings bank shall, after due notice, refuse or neglect to pay its proper share of charges so allotted, or such sum as the Superintendent shall certify to be just a superintendent shall certify to be just a superintendent shall certify to be just to be superintendent shall certify to be just to be superintendent on its line.

or auch sum as the Superintendent shall certify to be just any reasonable, for any special service rendered on its behalf, then the sate Superintendent may maintain an action in his mane of office against such sarings bank for the recovery of such charges or sums so certified.

\*\*MECKLANYOUS PROVISIONS.\*\*

\*\*Sec. 52.—It shall be the duty of the trustees of every savings bank, by a committee of not less than three of such irustees, on or about the list day of January in each year, to thoroughly examine the books, vouchers and assets of such savings bank and it saffairs generally, and the statement or schedule of assets reported to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the list day of January in each year shall be based upon such examination, and shall be verified by the oath of the trustees making such examination; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as prohibiting the trustees of any savings bank from requiring such examination at such other times as they shall prescribe.

\*\*Sec. 52.—It shall be lawful to pay trustees of a savinings bank acting as officers of the same, faithful attendance at the institution, such compensation as in the opinion of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall be just and reasonable; but such majority shall be composed exclusive of any trustees to whom such compensation shall be voted; and the vote fixing or altering the compensation of any olicer who is also a trustee shall be transmitted to the Super-Intendent of the Banking Department, with the yeas and nays upon such vote, for his information.

\*\*Sec. 54.—It shall be lawful for any savings bank that has

Department, with the yeas and tags upon information.

SEO. 54.—It shall be lawful for any savings bank that has a surplus of five per cent to pay their trustees who perform, as a committee, the service of examining the books, assets and vouchers of the bank; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to prevent the payment of a trustee of any savings bank for services which such trustee may reneer said bank in the line of such trustee's container than of any savings bank for services value of a trustee of any savings bank in the line of such trustee's trustee may rencer said bank in the line of such trustee's private business or profession.

SEC 55.—All certificates or other evidences of deposit made in pursuance of the regulations of any savings bank shail be as binding upon the corporation issuing the same as if made under its common seal.

SEC 55.—The misnomer of any savings bank in any deed, afft, grant, contract, conveyance or other instrument shall not vitiate or impair the same if the corporation be sufficiently described therein to ascertain the intention of the

SEC, 57.—It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking asso-

ciently described therein to ascertain the intention of the parties.

SEC, 57.—It shall not be lawful for any bank, banking association, corporation or individual or private banker to advertise or put forth a sign as a varings bank, or in any way to solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, or in any way to solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, or in any way to solicit or receive deposits as a savings bank, and any bank, banking association, corporation or individual or private banker that shall offend against the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of one hundred dollars for every day such offence shall be continued; and the Superintendent of the Banking Department may maintain an action in his name of office for the recovery of such penalues, and when collected the same shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

SEC, 58.—All the assets of any oank or banking association, now or hereafter to be created, that shall become insolvent shall after providing for the payment of the circulation or momey deposited by the directors, assignes or receiver thereof, in the first place to the payment of any sum or sums or momey deposited with such bank or banking association or pay the provisions of this action in the provisions of this actions shall also extend and apply to true companies authorized to receive deposite of savings banks under the provisions of this act.

SEC, 59.—The term savines bank, as used in this sact, shall include and be construed to mean and apply to all banks or institutions for savings, prohibitions and directions of thats actions, regulations, prohibitions and directions of thats actions, regulations, prohibitions and directions of that actions, when the provisions of the section of this act.

SEC, 60.—The term teacher of the sections of the section of the section of the sections of the section of the section of the sections of the section of the sections of

The most important amendment to the bill, and which has not yet been decided upon, is to make the twenty-second section so read that \$1,000 shall be the maximum amount of any individual deposit made in a savings bank. It is urged, however, by covers this ground satisfactorily by discriminating between the interests to be allowed on deposits under as well as over and above \$1,000. This seem to be the opinion of the majority of the committee who have taken the matter in hand. The fortyeighth section is decidedly a "scorcher," and yet i
understand an amendment is to be proposed
making it still stronger. Some of the Senators who
have been consulted as to the propriety of the thing
are in favor of striking out that portion of the fittythird section which allows a trustee a sainty under
certain conditions. With the exception of these

# WASHINGTON.

Amnesty Laid Out in the Senate Chamber---Killed by Its "Friends."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

THE NICABAGUA ROUTE.

A Survey Ordered for an Interoceanic Canal.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 9, 1872.

How Annesty was Killed in the Senate—The Civil Rights Amendment Broke Its Back— Wanting Two Votes of Passage. The Senate Chamber concentrated all the interest

fett in the Capitol to-day. Its galleries were filled at moon. The short debate over Senator Edmunds' resolution relative to proceedings in England was evidently regarded with approval. Mr. Tipton then made a slashing assault on Mr. Sumner, General Sheridan, the New York and New Orleans Custom Houses and the President. He was not quite as amus ing as usual, being apparently much too bitter for mg as usual, oring apparently mass and a street an hour or more was consumed in this way, the vote occurred on Mr. Corbett's amendment to the section of Mr. Sumner's amendment under which the word "white" would be stricten from the naturalization laws. Mr. Corbett is haunted by the Chinese, and don't want them to have the right to become citizens. The vote stood 13 to 33. Then came the amendment of Mr. Sumner, which had been so far modified as to strike out churches from its operations. There was considerable though subdued excitement manifested vote proceeded, and when its close character be came manuest the colored part of the large au dience showed, in their strained attention to every name as it was called, a pardonable anxiety. At the result—28 to 28—a tie, and the Vice President, for the first time since he has occupied the chair, had occasion to cast a vote, which he did, in the affirmative. A round of appliance greeted his "aye," quickly drowned by the repuking gave and order of Mr. Colfax to have the of-fenders arrested if applause or other manifestations were repeated. The close result surprised many persons, it being expected that the amendment Messrs. Ames, Brownlow, Clayton, Rice. Spencer and West were the only Southern republicans vot ing with Mr. Sumner. Messrs. Pool, Sawyer and Robertson voted against it, as did Messrs, Schurz, Trumbull and Logan. The democrats all voted against the amendment. The question recurred on amnesty. Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment excluding from relief all otherwise disabled who had been aiders and abettors of the Ku Kiux. This was adopted by a vote of 23 to 16. A sharp Edmunds, during which he charged that Wade Hampion, Kershaw and other South Carolina Confederates comprised the Advisory Board of the Ku Klux State organization. Mr. Robertson resented the charge, and Mr. Blatt was especially bitter in retort. Senator Scott made a forcible speech, in which, while he did not endorse Mr. Edmunds charge, he charged that the leader named did endorse and sustain the Ku Klux. Mr. Morton's amendment was passed requiring that all persons from whom disabilities were re-moved should take an oath of allegiance and swear also that they were not then and had not been mem-bers of the Ku Klux Kian. Mr. Scott regarded this as superfluous, because a Ku Kiux would take any

oath without compunction.

The sharpest personal rencontre of the discu occurred at this time between Messrs. Blair and El-munds. The latter commented in a caustic manner on the former's apologizing for these crimes. Mr. Blair suggested he had done his duty, whereupon Mr. Edmunds remarked that he ought to have "stuck." Mr. Blair replied that he had "stuck" longer than the Vermonter, who had never gone in at all. The reply of the latter was made peculiarly aggravating manner. Remarking that swords might have been good citizens and patriots, he intimated that the country had not been aved by its brigadiers—the men who sat in their tents, drank wine and signed orders. He gave further point to his allusion by a Pickwicklan declaration that none was meant. The new pacity at considerable length and declared his ina bility to vote for the amended measure. Of course the vote could not be taken without another tilt, so Mesers Summer and Sawyer indulged in rhetorical recrimination and attack on each other. The vote was then taken. Two-thirds of all voting being required lent doubt to the result from the first. Six republicans-Messrs. Hill, Boreman, Scott, Tipton, Trumbull and Wright-voted Messrs. Carpenter, Logan, Corbett, Cole, Schurz and Morrill of Maine, who were in the chamber or cloak rooms, did not vote. Mr. Chandles left to get his dinner. Messrs. Nye and Edmunds were paired. All other republicans voted for the measure, and the vote stood 33 to 19. The bill was lost through the lack of two votes, required to make the needed two-thirds.

Failure of the Charges Against Judges Field

The House Committee on the Judiciary having given several days to a hearing of William Hast ings, in support of his application for the impeachment of Associate Justice Field and Judge Holfman, and having carefully considered the case, to-day decided to make an adverse report upon his memorial and ask to be discharged from a further

The Alleged Pacific Railway Frauds. Some time ago Representative Moore, of Illinois introduced a resolution in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and other railroad companies, which was referred to the Com mittee on the Judiciary. To-day the committee agreed upon a report, in which they state that 100 miles of the road have been completed under the assignment made to the company by the name of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and filed in the Department of the Interior by the railroad companies interested in 1863; that the road so completed was accepted by the commishave been issued to the sald Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company for all the sections of said road so completed, and patents were ordered to be issued for the lands, or fifty seven miles thereof, by Secretary of the Interior, which order nad been opened for a rehearing before the Secretary of the Interior and is now pending before him, he being the officer by law now authorized to hear and decide upon the same, and which order was not known to the House at the time of the passage of the resolution. There being no evidence of traud in the premises the committee will ask to be discharged from a further consideration of said resolution, and that the same do he upon the table and the Secretary of the

Interior be notified thereof.

A New Survey for an Interoceanie Canal

Through Nicaragua.
The Secretary of the Navy to-day gave orders that an expedition should at once be organized for the survey of the Nicaragua route for an intercanaic canai. The expedition will be commanded by commander Crossman, and some vessel already in commission will be ordered to take the party to the Golf station. This route was surveyed very carefully in 1851 and 1852 by Colonel Childs and the information, canad and the information. Childs, and the information gained at that time will be the basis of the proposed new survey.

The McGarraban Claim.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands to-day were, on motion of their chairman, formally discharged from further consideration of the memorial of William McGarrahan, which was then referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. A Congressional Stokes in the Claim Business. The trial of W. B. Stokes, indicted for aiding and seisting for money, in the prosecution as agent or

attorney, of claims against the United States while he was a member of Congress, and receiving a gra-tuity in consideration of services, ended to-day. The jury, after being out four hours, were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged—standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

John N. Ehle, clerk in the Third Auditor's office Treasury Department, was arrested this alternoon on a warrant at the instance of the Third Auditor. wno charges him with stealing from the files of the office certain abstracts and evidences of indebtedness upon which to base fraudulent claims against the government. The Third Auditor says the accused used one set of vouchers by filing them in connection with a fraudulent claim; but at present it is impossible to tell whether he ever succeeded in actually obtaining any similar claims through the office.

e, as he abstracted the papers, passed them over to a supposed confederate, but who in reality was a detective employed to watch his operations. He was required to give bail.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations t

the Senate to-day:—
Granot Washburne, Assistant Secretary of Legation to France; William Brisburne, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Ghent; R. C. Parsons, Assistant Surgeon in the Navy; D. Willard Bliss, to be member of the Board of Heatth of Washington, D. C.

The Army and Deficiency Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations have finished the Army Appropriation bill, It appropriates over \$20,000,000, including \$26,000 for Willett's Point. They have now under consideration the Deficiency bill. The amounts to be appropriated foot up thus far to \$5,600,000.

The Income Tax Blanks.

Commissioner Douglass has been unable to ascertain from the Committee on Ways and Means whether the income tax will be continued, the committee not having yet determined the question. The Commissioner is anxious to be informed on the subject, as the collection of the tax will necessitate

#### THE STEAMSHIP COLORADO.

Break of the Vessel Amidships and Total Loss by Wreck.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALG. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, 1872. The reports which were received from the scene of disaster to the stranded steamship Colorado, off

the effect that the vessel would be floated off to-day and towed to the dry dock for repairs, The following publication was made, however, under date of five o'clock in the evening:-"All efforts to save the Colorado have falled. The steamer has broken in two and will prove a total

### THE MIKADO'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Thorough Examination of the Garrison, Manner of Drilling, Arms, Accountements, States Troops in Camp-The Visit to Brig-

SALT LAKE, Feb. 9, 1872, On an invitation of General Morrow's, Yomado, General-in-Chief of the Japanese Army, an instructor of the army with the rank of colonel, and two military attaches, visited Camp Douglas to-day, for and working of the military affairs of the United States Army. The General was received with an appropriate salute, and after a brief

VISIT TO GENERAL MORROW'S HEADQUARTERS. he commenced with the Commandant a tour of in-spection and investigation, accompanied by all the officers of the garrison. First, Major Gordon's company, Second cavalry, under command of Licutenant Delwoodie, went through various evolu-Licutenant Delwoodle, went through various evolu-tions, which greatly pleased the Japanese officers. The guard house was then visued and the mode; of performing guard duty and the manner of keeping the prisoners explained. After the barracks of Capital McGulinness' company had been inspected, with kitchen bunks, showing their mode of life, the old style of guas were exhibited and exthey went to Coionel Nugent's company's quar-ters, where a company went through manual drill and smail arms exercise, and where the guests ex-amined various styles of arms and accourtements with which the company is equipped for experi-mental purposes by the War Department. The arms, embracing Sharp, Remington and Alyas' Springfield rides and eight styles of accountements were closely examined. The baker was next visited, and rations for one man shown them, and a ration return filled out and given them.

THE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF THE CAMP were shown and explained. Commissary, Quarter-master and Hospital Departments, the blacksmith. visited, and the workings minutely explained. Copious notes were taken and a thousand questions

Copious notes were taken and a thousand questions asked. Nothing escaped the keen eye of the Japanese, who required full explanations. Finally the transportation wagons and mules were exhibited, and campaign line and garrison habits illustrated, and early detail fully explained. The General and his some were evidently greatly pleased, and expressed satisfaction to General Morrow for the valuable information given them.

A JAPANESE FAUX PAS.

After a number of assertions and demais it is finally certain that minister De Long and the Embassy, except the ex-Ambassador, who was ill, visited Brigham Young, who is held a prisoner of the United States in his own nouse. This step is generally regarded as a grave faux pas on the part of Mr. De Long, and one that has caused no nittle animated discussion on his official conduct. It was generally supposed that the Embassy was accredited to the President of the United States, and not to persons accused of violating its laws. The visit was brought about by an old, often practised trick here; but it hardly excuses an American Minister who has lived on the Pacific coast for a lifetime.

PROVISIONING FOR THE JOURNEY EASTWARD.

The Japanese will doubliess be off in a day or two for the East, as a special train is expected tomorrow from Omaha. They will take ten days supplies and provisions and be fully provided against the snow blockade in the Black Hills and the detentions elsewhere on the Union Pacific road. They hope to get through in that linde.

UTAH POLITICS.

Councilor Conner has introduced a biff to pay the expenses of the Convention to frame a State constitution. The experiment will cost \$23,000 out of the Territorial Treasury. No one believes the state will be admitted, as it has little more than half the necessary population.

## The Latest from Salt Lake.

Much surprise and regret have been expressed today among the centiles upon learning that Minister pe Long and the Japanese Embassy, with the ex-ception of the principal Ambassador, who was inception of the principal almossasaor, who was indisposed, had called upon Brignam Young. It is
contended that since Young is not occupying
any recognized official postuon and is a prisoner
charged with murder, Mr. De Long, as the representative of the United States to a loreign Power,
has made a serious mistake in this visit, funamuch
as it compromises the honor of the federal government and Minister De Long's high station. The
leeling on the subject to-night is so exciting that
some of the subscribers to the induct with
drawn their names.

Mr. De Long, speaking of the reception yesterday
by the United States Supreme Court, says it was the
drawn their names.

Mr. De Long, speaking of the reception yesterday
by the United States Supreme Court, says it was the
most interesting of all occasions since the arrival of
the Embassy in America. The addresses of Chief
Justice McKean and Governor Woods made a most
favorable impression on the Japanese and public.

The Japanese General Yamada and suite visited
of cannon. They made a close inspection of the
barracks.

The favorable news received from the blockade inspires the hope of the Embassy being able to praoced on Sunday. All are determined to start on the
first train and take the chances of getting through.

A report received as seven o'clock this evening
states that three trains are moving westward from
Rawlins station. It is toped that they will reach
og len to-morrow night. disposed, had called upon Brignam Young. It is

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1872. Lieutenant Charles M. Anthony has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordere

### FRANCE.

Political Movement for Thiers as President for Life.

The Mission to Washington Not Yet Filled-Legislative Amnesty to Communists Under Condition-Flow of Specie to the Bank-Bazaine Said To Be Convicted of Treachery-General Distrust of Official Honesty.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1872. A political movement is maintained in the Legisla-tive Assembly which has for its immediate object the formal declaration of M. Thiers as President for ife, and to renew the Assembly by annual elections.

The propositions are reported to emanate from the members of the Left Centre.

THE MISSION TO WASHINGTON.
It is reported that the French Embassy at Washington has been offered to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

COMMUNIST AMNESTY UNDER CONDITIONS. The Assembly has approved of the report of its committee recommending amnesty to all Commun-sts under the rank of a commissioned officer and who have committed no offence under common law-MARSHAL BAZAINE AND THE IMPERIALIST PRO-CLIVITIES,

The Patrie says the Committee of the National Assembly which is investigating the facts connected with the capitulation of the French fortification and armies during the recent war has obtained proof of Marshal Bazaine's treachery to the re-

LEGISLATIVE SUSPICION AND LIGHT WANTED FROM

The Assembly Committee on War Contracts has adopted a resolution asking the United States gov-ernment to furnish the result of the inquiry into the conduct of American officials, who were suspected of participating in the purchase of arms for the French government during the war.

THE PREFECTURE OF THE SEINE.

M. Leon Say has tendered his resignation as Prefect of the Seine. He will probably be succeeded og

M. Augustine Cochin.
THE BULLION SUPPLY. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,200,000 francs during the week.

Prince Bismarck on the Education Question and Prussianism in Poland.

GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD BERLIN, Feb. 9, 1872.

In the Diet to-day, during the debate on an edu-cation bill, Prince Bismarck said the government was disposed to propitiate the Roman Catholics but its patience was exhausted. He announced it "as the policy of Prussia hereafter to Germanize the Polish schools, as France had Gallicized those of Alsace and Lorraine."

# ENGLAND.

Unanimous Choice of the Ministerial Candidats for Speaker of Parliament-Preparations for the National Thanksgiving.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 9, 1872. In the House of Commons to-day the Right Honwas elected Speaker without opposition.

The member thus comes quietly into an office yielding £8,000 sterling a year, with a peerage in prospective.
[Mr. Brand's election was spoken of as certain in the Parliamentary exhibit of coming legislative work which was published specially in the Herald last-Monday. A sketch of his life and public services was given at the same time.]

PREPARATIONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Extensive preparations are making for the thanksgiving ceremony at St. Paul's. A force of 1,000 men is at work daily making the necessary aiterations, building staging and decorating the cathedral, which is closed to the public.

# IRELAND.

Parliamentary Prospects in Galway-The Likely

Candidate for Kerry and His Antecedents

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUBLIN, Feb. 9, 1872. Petitions have been presented to Parliament contesting the seat of Mr. Nolan, just elected to the

Galway.

The indications are that Mr. James Arthur Dease vill be successful in the parliamentary election in

Kerry. Mr. Dease's Political Platform.

Mr. James Arthur Dease is the eldest son of the late Gerald Dease, Esq., of Turbotson, county of Westmeath. He was born in the year 1826, and narried the eldest daughter of the late Charles Jerningham, Esq. He was educated at Ascot and heutenant for the counties of Westmeath and Cavan. He has served as High Sheriff of both these counties. His political prospects in the coming contest for the representation of Kerry have been set forth by his ardent supporter, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, in the following words, contrasting him with his "nome

we recommend to you Mr. James Arthur Dease as a candidate wnose superior abilities and matured judgment have been exerted in the furtherance of every useful reform; who has written essays on tenant right which led the way to the happy solution of that great question. He is one who will not pur, chase your votes or your confidence by pandering to popular folly or by oromising what he knows cannot be performed. The struggle will be watched with deepest interest by many who wish to see in Parliament an enlightened exponent of Catholic interests. We trust that with the vast majority of the inhabitants of Kerry it will not be an objection that Mr. Dease professes with mem the same faith and worships with them at the same altar. Nor will the Protestant minority object to one who knows and values our constitution, who demands no privileges for his own creed, but equal rights for all. You have been told that whoever does not wish for home rule "is a staye and a coward." We do not wish for it, and we are neither slaves nor cowards. Cowardice is to be found in the hearts of those who, contrary to their convictions, yield to mob violence; who are arraid to lift their voices against a popular cry; who are affail of the abuse of venal and distonest demagogues. rule" opponents:-

## ITALY.

American Naval and Ministerial Festivities in the Harbor of Nice-Minister Curtin on Board the Shenandoah.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 9, 1872. A special despatch to the American Register from Nice reports that Mr. Curum, the American Minister to Russia, was entertained at a banquet on board the United States steamer Shenandoah by Com-

Salutes were fired on the arrival and departure of

The banquet was preceded by a boat race in the harbor and followed by a ball on board the Shenan-doah, which was gayly decorated.

## SPAIN.

Provincial Agitation Against Royal Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 9, 1872. Astrations against the government are reported in the provinces of Valencia and Angalusia